The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7727 第七千七百二十七號 光緒壬午年八月初九日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1882. 三拜禮 香港英九月二十號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 18, DALE, British steamer, 644, E. Allison, Bangkok 12th September, Rice and General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

September 19, STARLIGHT, Siamese bark, 570, E. Moller, Bangkok 4th September, Rice and Sapanwood.—YUEN FAT HONG.

September 19, MENZALEH, French steamer, 1,273, Homery, Yokohama 10th Sept., Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

September 19, CARLOS, German str., 763, C. Haesloop, Bangkok 11th September, Rice.—EDE SCHEELHASS & Co.

September 19, PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese gunboat, from a cruise.

September 19, MERCURY, American ship, 1,156, J. L. Panno, Singapore 8th Sept., Timber.—CHINESE.

September 19, CATHARINA II., Russian str., 810, W. Gollert, Saigon 15th Sept., Rice and General.—MELCHERS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
SEPTEMBER 19TH.

Haihow, British str., for Swatow.
C. H. Kian, British str., for Amoy.
Camelot, British str., for Swatow.
Fenwood, British str., for Amoy.
Vorwaerts, German str., for Hoihow.
Meli, Chinese str., for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

September 19, ELLA S. THAYER, American ship, for Victoria.

September 19, TALEE, German bark, for Newchwang.

September 19, PING-ON, British str., for Hoihow.

September 19, ATALANTA, German str., for Saigon.

September 19, AUGUST, German brig, for Newchwang.

September 19, ANTON, German steamer, for Haiphong.

September 19, H. PRINTZENBERG, German bark, for Mautung.

September 19, VORWAERTS, German str., for Hoihow.

September 19, HOIHOW, Brit. str., for Swatow.

September 19, NONA, Ger. str., for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Menzaleh*, str., from Yokohama.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. U. P. Gordo, Wang Noi, and Wang Ping. For Saigon.—Mr. Laporte Ernest. For Marseilles.—Messrs. S. Strauss, S. Kudon, and H. Furuya.

DEPARTED.

For *Ping-on*, str., for Haiphong.—Mr. Gaston Galy and 1 Chinese. For Pakhoi.—20 Chinese. For Hoihow.—61 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Carlos* reports left Bangkok on 11th inst. and had fine weather throughout.

The Russian steamer *Catharina II.* reports left Saigon on 15th inst. and had fine weather, and on the reads of Cochin-China very strong current to the South.

The Siamese bark *Starlight* reports left Bangkok on 4th inst. and had strong S.W. monsoon up to Macclesfield Bank; from thence to port light variable winds and fine weather.

The British steamer *Dale* reports light S.W. winds and fine weather from Bangkok to Cape Padaran; from Padaran to Paracels light South-easterly winds and fine weather with smooth sea; thence to port variable winds and fine weather.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

September— ARRIVALS.

4, Seewo, British str., from Amoy.
4, Yungning, Chinese str., from Wenchow.
4, Gervase, British str., from Japan.
4, Taiwo, British str., from Hankow.
4, W. C. de Vries, Brit. str., from Hankow.
4, Sin Nanzing, British str., from Tientsin.
4, Fungshun, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
4, Foochsang, British str., from Hongkong.
4, Brutus, German str., from Kuchinotzu.
5, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., from Hankow.
5, Ganges, British str., from Hongkong.
5, Courier, British bark, from Nagasaki.
5, Yoritomo Maru, Jap. str., from Kinotzu.
5, Helene, British bark, from Burrard's Inlet.
6, Sibiles, French bark, from Nagasaki.
6, Tunsin, British str., from Ningpo.
6, Kwa Hsing, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
6, Fatchoy, British str., from Hankow.
7, Genkai Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
7, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
7, Pelham, British brig, from Nagasaki.
7, Cyclops, British str., from Liverpool.
7, Wuhu, British str., from Hankow.
7, Yehsin, Chinese str., from Chefoo.

September— DEPARTURES.

4, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., for Kinotzu.
5, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., for Hankow.
5, Oaklands, British str., for Nagasaki.
5, Bessie, British sch., for Nagasaki.
5, Kwengsang, British str., for Chefoo.
6, Hesan, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
6, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
6, Amoy, British str., for Hongkong.
6, Fu-yew, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
6, Pekin, British str., for Hankow.
6, Newchwang, British str., for Chefoo.
6, W. C. de Vries, British str., for Hankow.
6, Yungching, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
6, Tunsin, British str., for Ningpo.
7, Brutus, German str., for Kuchinotzu.
7, Seewo, British str., for Amoy.
7, Sin Nanzing, British str., for Chefoo.
7, Taiwo, British str., for Hankow.
7, Satsuma, British bk., for Chefoo.
7, Yungning, Chinese str., for Wenchow.
7, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

August— ARRIVALS.

25, Herman, German bark, from Swatow.
26, Lago, German str., from Nicolaefski.
27, Oaklands, British str., from Shanghai.
27, Tyne, British str., from Kobe.
27, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
28, Benedicta, German schr., from Chefoo.
28, Breda, British brig, from Swatow.
28, Solway, British str., from Kobe.
29, Gervase, British str., from Newchwang.
30, Argos, British brig, from Shanghai.
30, Herbert Black, Amr. bark, from Shanghai.
31, Kolga, British bark, from Chefoo.
31, Blackhalls, British str., from Nicolaefski.

September—

1, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

August— DEPARTURES.

26, Courier, British bark, for Shanghai.
28, Tyne, British str., for Shanghai.
29, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
29, Pelham, British brig, for Shanghai.
29, Sibiles, French bark, for Shanghai.
29, Auguste, British schr., for Chefoo.
29, E. v. Beaulieu, Ger. bark, for Shanghai.
29, Manhem, Swedish schr., for Chefoo.
29, Solway, British str., for Hongkong.
30, Oaklands, British str., for Shanghai.
31, Ingo, German str., for Hongkong.

September—

1, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
1, Otto Moeyer, German bk., for Shanghai.
1, Gervase, British str., for Shanghai.
1, Blackhalls, British str., for Shanghai.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

HUGHES & LEGGE,
Manila Hemp and Sugar,
At Noon.

J. M. GUEDES,
Valuable Property,
At 3 P.M.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....2,350,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. RHINES, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. | W. S. Koong, Esq.
A. Molvit, Esq. | C. Vincent Smith, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1882.
91

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES LIDDERDALE SCOTT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

TURNBULL, HOWIE & Co.
Shanghai, 11th September, 1882. [1727

NOTICE.

THE GEE CHEONG COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that D. JOAQUIM BARRERA LIM JAP, CHOY LIN SENG, LUM GEOE THOR, LUM HUM LIN, and CHIN-KONG TEANG are partners in the GEE CHEONG COMPANY, and trading as Merchants at No. 60, Bonham Strand.

QUEY CHOE is the Chief Manager and LUK SOW THEEN is Assistant Manager of the Company.

JOAQUIM BARRERA LIM JAP.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1882. [1708

NOTICE

I HAVE this day established myself as a MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at this Port, under the style of CHEW TIAM ECK & Co. known under the Chinese Hong name KHEAN KEE.

CHEW TIAM ECK.
Amoy, July 1st, 1882. [1265

NOTICE.

THE SHAOU SHING COMPANY has this day established an Agency at Shanghai and appointed Mr. CHUN SHUN KUH to be its Manager at that Port.

LEONG ON.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [1664

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DUKE MONRO is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

BEADLEY & Co.
Swatow, 18th August, 1882. [1583

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM T. JONES is authorized to sign our firm's name from this date.

WILLIAMS & Co.
Swatow, 27th June, 1882. 1254

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [26

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. [31

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts .....$22.50.
2 Dozen Pints .....$22.50.
Apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [1622

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, JANUARY, 1867. [27

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [29

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,
Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bona fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 4, Richmond Terrace, Bonham Road.

Apply

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1882. [1307

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS OFFICE, Praya Central, Suitable for Brokers and Public Companies; besides 2 Sleeping Rooms, with 2 Bath Rooms attached.

Apply to

HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1882. [1617

TO BE LET.
(With Possession on 1st October Next.

THAT LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, at present in the occupation of Dr. FISHER.

Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong 1st September, 1882. [1656

TO BE LET.
(With Possession on 1st of October Next.)

THE PREMISES at present in the occupation of the "NOVELTY STORE" in Bank Buildings.

Apply to

SHARP & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [1658

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET.

Apply to

Messrs. SHARP & Co.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1882. [459

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai near the Praya.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1882. [1525

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st June Next.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Albany,—3 Rooms and Servants' Offices, Garden and Stabling. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [287

TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
"No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
"No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE."

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1882. [34

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [37

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

Entire GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1047

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A GUNBOAT'S BATTERY of 3 DAHLGRENS STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range); and 2 24-POUNDERS BRONZE HOWITZERS, all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grape Shot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as good as new with about 5 tons of BAR SOAP; 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each, tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch; 7 VERTICAL BOILERS, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 7 ENGINES, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 1 new CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, discharges 5,000 gallons of water per minute; 1 PORTABLE JIB CRANE 450 fathoms CHAIN CABLE, from ¾ to 2 inches, and a 5-Oared LIFE BOAT WHALE, by White of Cowes, as good as new.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1683] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

E. CASSUMBHOY.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Opposite the City Hall.
HOUSES OR ROOMS FURNISHED THROUGHOUT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS.
Some Choice Original Oil Paintings and Water Colours: Chromos, Engravings, &c.
A few Pieces of Genuine Old Porcelain and other Ware.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [1720

CARLTON WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD,
and
FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON,
Secretary.

CAUTION.

It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in China under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with, also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms, apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Agents for China.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
"CARLTON" WHISKEY
[1446 Merchants, London.

NOTICE.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT THE
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Bookbinding in every Style by Competent Workmen on the Premises.
Music bound in Elegant Bindings.
Commercial Binding of every Size and Description, and Account Books ruled to any Pattern.

QUALITY OF MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
Hongkong.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 20th September, 1882, at Noon, at the Godowns (No. 44) of Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co., Wanchai,
on account and risk of the concerned.
46 Bales of MANILA HEMP.
And
A small quantity of SUGAR.
Landed Ex "PRIMA DONNA," all more or less damaged by Sea water.

TERMS.—All lots to be paid for in Bank Notes and cleared immediately after the sale.

HUGHES & LEGGE,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1882. [1763

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,
the 20th day of September, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION No. 3 of SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 97, measuring North and South 64½ feet, East and West 50 feet. Yearly Crown Rent, £7.6.1. Together with the 4 HOUSES in Queen's Road West, Nos. 309, 311, 313, and 315.

Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1882. [1718

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd day of September, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 90, measuring North 80 feet, South 88, East 261, West 167 feet, or total 14,720 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £36.7.7½, for 999 years from the 28th August, 1844. Together with the 25 newly built HOUSES erected thereon in Gough Street, Nos. 24 to 34, Nge-On Lane, Nos. 1 to 13, and Hollywood Road, Nos. 29, 29A to E, will be sold in separate Lots as per Plan.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1752

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES, will Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 26th September, 1882, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate in Market Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, measuring on the North and East side thereof 100 feet, on the South and West side thereof 100 feet, on the South and East side 100 feet, and on the North and West side thereof 100 feet, and which contains in the whole 10,000 square feet, and is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 592. Together with HOUSES Nos. 33, 35, 37, and 39, Market Street, Nos. 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20, Station Street, and No. 32, Powan Street, thereon and which is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th June, 1859, subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £9.33.

AND ALSO,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate in Market Street aforesaid and measuring on the North and East side thereof 100 feet, on the South and West side thereof 100 feet, on the South and East side thereof 100 feet, and on the North and West side thereof 100 feet and which contains in the whole 10,000 square feet and is registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 593. Together with the HOUSES Nos. 25, 27, 29, and 31, Market Street, Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30, Station Street, Nos. 9, 11, 13, and 15, Pound Lane, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Yung-Wo Lane, thereon and which is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th of June, 1859, subject to the Annual Crown Rent of £9.33.8.

The Premises will be offered for sale in lots and will be sold subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors to the Mortgagee,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1882. [1715

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 30th September, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 382A measuring on the North and South sides 35 feet, on the East and West sides 88 feet or 3,080 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent £8.7.7 for 999 years from 5th December, 1854. Together with the 6 HOUSES Nos. 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, and 131, Hollywood Road.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1753

NOTICE.

FOR nearly half a century our Brand has been consigned to China. We call attention to our present Stocks in the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., and Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. They comprise our well known and superior COGNAC, PALE DRY SHERRY, INVALIDS' PORT, CLARET, of several qualities. Prices consistent with quality. We ship nothing common or inferior.

648] CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVER, PRIME QUALITY IN STONE BOTTLE: DR. TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC, POMERANZEN BITTERS.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOTS.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [799

A. F. O. N. G.
PHOTOGRAPHER,

By Appointment, has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire.

New Views of Amoy will be shortly Published, Mr. GRIFFITH being about to proceed there for a short stay.

A Studio for Portraiture is to be opened at that port during his visit.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

The new PLOMBAGE PORTRAITS are now taken daily.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next regards the Hongkong Hotel. [99

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. G. C. ANDERSON has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 30th September, 1882, at 2.30 o'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya and measuring thereon 32 feet, on the South side thereof on the Central Market and measuring thereon 29 feet, on the East side thereof on a public thoroughfare and measuring thereon 24 feet, and on the West side thereof on Marine Lot No. 18 and measuring thereon 27 feet, and is registered as MARINE LOT No. 192, held for a term of 999 years and subject to the Annual Crown Rent of $40, together with the two HOUSES Nos. 41 and 42, The Praya thereon.

Also all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid abutting on the North side thereof partly on the Praya and measuring thereon 13 feet 9 inches, and partly on Marine Lot No. 192 and measuring thereon 30 feet 6 inches, on the South side thereof on Ground formerly in possession of Government and measuring thereon 44 feet 9 inches, on the East side thereof partly on Marine Lot No. 193 and measuring thereon 32 feet 3 inches and partly on Ground formerly in the possession of Government and measuring thereon 10 feet, and on the West side thereof partly on Marine Lot No. 192 and measuring thereon 28 feet, and partly on Marine Lot No. 18 and measuring thereon 13 feet 6 inches, and is registered as MARINE LOT No. 230, held for a term of 999 years and subject to the Annual Crown Rent of $17.78, together with the HOUSE No. 40 Praya thereon.

And also all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya and measuring thereon 20 feet 8 inches, or thereabouts, on the South side thereof on the Central Market and measuring thereon 20 feet or thereabouts, on the East side thereof on a Public thoroughfare and measuring thereon 27 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, and on the West side thereof on other Portion of Marine Lot 193 and measuring thereon 29 feet 6 inches or thereabouts, and comprises SECTIONS A AND B OF MARINE LOT No. 193, held for a term of 999 years and subject to the proportioned Annual Crown Rent of $33.32, together with the two HOUSES Nos. 37 and 38, The Praya thereon.

Also all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya and measuring thereon 14 feet, on the South side thereof on a Public Road and measuring thereon 14 feet, on the East side thereof on Cross Street and measuring thereon 100 feet, and on the West side thereof on Marine Lot No. 41, and measuring thereon 100 feet, and is registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 39, held for a term of 999 years and subject to the Annual Crown Rent of $24.68, together with the two HOUSES No. 76, The Praya, and No. 28, Wing Lok Street thereon.

Also all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND at Victoria aforesaid abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya and measuring thereon 14 feet, on the South side thereof on a Public Road and measuring thereon 14 feet, on the East side thereof on Marine Lot No. 39, and measuring thereon 100 feet, and on the West side thereof on Marine Lot No. 44, and measuring thereon 100 feet, and is registered as MARINE LOT No. 41, held for a term of 999 years and subject to the Annual Crown Rent of $24.68, together with two HOUSES No. 77, The Praya and No. 30, Wing Lok Street, thereon.

The Property will be offered for sale in 3 Lots and sold subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Vendors,
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
or to
G. C. ANDERSON,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1751

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 13th October, 1882, at 2.30 o'CLOCK P.M., at the Premises,—

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate on the Praya, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong,
Known as "the Blue Buildings."
Comprising:—

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 65, as the same is held for 980 years at the yearly rent of $1029.53 and subject to the Lessee's Covenants and Conditions in the Crown Lease thereof reserved and contained.

The Premises will be offered for Sale in 5 lots as follows:—

Lot 1.—Containing 17 HOUSES and a Piece of Vacant GROUND on the Northern side thereof comprising in the whole 19,920 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Pink on the Sale Plan produced by the Auctioneer at the time of Sale.

Lot 2.—Containing a Capital Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE or TENEMENT with a GODOWN in the rear thereof comprising in the whole 10,400 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Green on the said Sale Plan.

Lot 3.—Containing a Capital Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE or TENEMENT with a GODOWN in the rear thereof comprising in the whole 10,657 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Purple on the said Sale Plan.

Lot 4.—Containing a Capital Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE or TENEMENT with a GODOWN in the rear thereof comprising in the whole 10,657 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Yellow on the said Sale Plan.

Lot 5.—Containing a Capital Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE or TENEMENT with a GODOWN in the rear thereof comprising in the whole 12,007 square feet or thereabouts and Coloured Blue on the said Sale Plan.

The Lots will be offered for Sale subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof respectively and to the payment of due proportions of the Crown Rent and Performance of the Crown Covenants so far as the same Covenants respectively affect the said Lots.

For Further Particulars of the Property and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
29, Queen's Road,
Hongkong,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1882. [1746

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to

HING LEE, 87, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [48

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MALABAR," CAPTAIN DIXON, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1882. [1766

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENEAGLES"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 14th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [1731

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM BATAVIA AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"WILLIAM MACKINNON"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [1732

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "OXUS,"
L O 83 Bags Sharp Stones, Order, from Madras.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of HENRY SMITH, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of HENRY SMITH, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Chief Accountant to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 25th day of June, 1882, and Probate of whose will was duly granted to THOMAS JACKSON and GEORGE EDWARD NOBLE, both of Victoria aforesaid, the Chief Manager and Sub-Manager, respectively of the said Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 8th day of August, 1882, are hereby required to send in Writing the Particulars of their Claims or Demands to the Undersigned on or before the 30th day of September, 1882.

And Notice is hereby also given that at the expiration of the said last mentioned day the said THOMAS JACKSON and GEORGE EDWARD NOBLE will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said HENRY SMITH amongst the Parties entitled thereto having regard to the Claims of which notice shall then have been given and that the said THOMAS JACKSON and GEORGE EDWARD NOBLE will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said THOMAS JACKSON and GEORGE EDWARD NOBLE have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1882.

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors,
Supreme Court House,
1643] Hongkong.

KELLY AND WALSH.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Hara Kiri.....Harry Alis.
L'Aventure d'une Fille.....Jules Mary.
Dinah Samuel.....Felicien Champsaur.
Madame La Vertu.....Sirven & Leverdier.
Fanny Minoret.....Champfleury.
La Fille de Nana.....Sirven & Leverdier.
Jules Fabion.....Pierre Lano.
Les Folies de Paris.....Gourdon de Genouillac
Ficelle, Successeur de Tabureau.
Cœur qui Mangent la Pomme.....Audebrand.
Un Drame au Convent.....Sirven & Leverdier.
La Bouche de Madame X***.....Adolphe Belot.
Apres Deux Ans D'Amour.....Marie Dubois.
Le Bac.....Fortune de Boisgobey.
Les Drames de la Bourse.....Zaccone.
Le Roman d'un Prêtre.....M. L. Gagneur.
Baronnette.....Ernest Garennes.
Une Parvenue.....Guy de Churnacé.
Madame Capitaine.....Saint-Francois.
Les Grands Bazars.....Pierre Gifford.
Dépravés.....Ernest Le Blanc.
Le Prince Vitale.....Cherbuliez.
La Diva.....Edouard Cadol.
Rosa Valentin.....Henri Cauvain.
Le Carnival de L'Honnêteté.....F. Rouquette.
Petits Cotés d'un Grand Drame.....A. Badin.
La Mère Rainette.....Chas. Deslys.
Jack Tempête.....Pierre Elzéar.

SMITH'S PATENT DREDGERS.
THE SIMPLEST,
Cheapest, and most efficient Dredgers made.

THESE DREDGERS are fitted with a novel Grip Bucket Worked by Hydraulic Power providing a most simple Machine to clear Sand Banks or Harbours at half the cost of present Dredgers. Sole Makers

CLARK, BUNNETT & Co., (Limited.)
LONDON, ENGLAND.

BUNNETT'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTS.

LIFTS for Passengers and Goods. Sole Makers, CLARK, BUNNETT & Co., Limited. Engineers and Founders, Rathbone Place, London. Every description of Iron Castings, Iron Buildings, &c.—Catalogues on application. [1667

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1261

SUNSHING,
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUNSHING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [989

JOHN BALLEY WHITE & BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1881. [1710

INTIMAT

NOW ON SALE.

THE
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1882.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, which is now in its TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports of CHINGKING, WLADIWOSTOCK, MALACCA, and PENANG have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes the NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amended TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1880 &c.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of 1,100 names, and gives reference to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is embellished with the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:—

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
MAP OF THE COAST OF CHINA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition contains ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful *vade mecum* to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; or with the List of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, Code of Signals, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

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LONDON.....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evident of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1882.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* makes an assertion which, if correct, may be of some importance, as showing the way the wind blows in connection with the relations between China and Korea. He states that the Korean Ambassador, who landed at Tientsin the other day, had his head shaved and wore a queue, a most distinct innovation on Korean custom, and an unmistakeable sign of submission to the Ta Tsing dynasty. The circumstance may of course simply mean that one Korean has, in his extreme desire to conciliate Chinese goodwill, gone the length of adopting the Chinese mode of dressing the hair out of compliment to that nation, and that no political meaning attaches to the act. On the other hand it may denote a willingness on the part of the Korean nation to bow their neck to the Chinese yoke. In endeavouring to avoid the Scylla of Japanese aggressiveness the Koreans are not careful of the Charybdis of Chinese intrigue, which equally imperils their independence. So far they have made very poor use of their assumed independence, having directed their entire energies to the maintenance of that seclusion which they have deemed essential to their very existence. This isolation they are now reluctantly surrendering, and in relinquishing it they appear to have leaned upon the Chinese Government for support. The recent comparative tractability of the Koreans, and the docility with which they followed the advice of the Chinese Envoy in concluding treaties with America, England, and Germany, proved that they either feared the Japanese, or foresaw the possibility of a Russian invasion. It is believed that the Peking Authorities fostered the latter impression, the better to induce the Koreans to open the country to foreign trade and thus bar the way to any single Power stepping in, like France has into Cochin-China, and securing predominance. However this may be, it is certain that the Chinese Government have, for good reasons of their own, substituted a very real for a purely nominal protectorate over the Korean peninsula. To what extent the dependence of Korea upon Peking is to be carried in the future, however, remains to be seen. It is even possible that its conversion, like Manchuria, into an integral portion of the Central Kingdom may be contemplated by the energetic Grand Secretary. Who can tell?

ALTHOUGH Sir GARNET WOLSELEY and the British Army are now practically in possession of Egypt, it is clear, from the telegram received yesterday, that the spirit of resistance is not quite subdued. The garrison at Damietta still holds out, and it is possible that the scattered remnants of ARABI's army may unite and, falling back in the desert, for some time longer offer a futile opposition to the complete pacification of the country. The British troops, however, now occupy Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Ismailia, and Port Said, and the task before them is comparatively easy. Damietta is an unimportant position compared with any of the above, and its garrison will probably capitulate when they are convinced that ARABI is a prisoner, his army routed, and his power gone. But when the work of subjugation is complete, it will still be necessary, in order to secure the fruits of victory, to occupy Egypt for some time to come, or at all events such points as will give control over the Canal and prevent that important highway being closed by any factious rebels like ARABI. Now that the Revolutionary military party in Egypt has been thoroughly defeated and the arch-plotter is in British custody the question will arise, what next? Is the solution of the Egyptian trouble about to be found, or have the difficulties environing it only just commenced? These are questions which must be occupying the most serious attention of the GLADSTONE Administration. England does not, we believe, wish to annex Egypt or to undertake any new responsibilities, but she is determined to keep open the road to India and the Far East at any sacrifice. If it be possible for her to withdraw every soldier from Egypt so much the better; but if it be necessary to maintain a garrison there she will not shrink from saying so, or, we trust, from demanding in any Conference of the Powers the position which her sacrifices and efforts entitle her to claim. It is probable that a joint protectorate of the principal European powers will be proposed, and France and Italy will certainly endeavour to reap where they have not sown, while the suzerain rights of Turkey are likely to be thrust prominently forward as a check upon England. To secure a pacific and at the same time a fair settlement of this new Eastern Question will, therefore, require the exercise of great tact, firmness, and diplomatic ability on the part of the British Government.

The German steamer *China* was docked at Kowloon, and the Spanish steamer *Romulus* was taken on the slip there yesterday.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 17th September:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Monday	29	523
Tuesday	16	428
Wednesday	13	288
Thursday	27	324
Friday	16	378
Saturday	35	473
Sunday	none	none
	136	2,414

The *Japan Gazette* of the 7th inst. publishes a letter from Mr. Kirby giving the details of the sinking of the steamer *Mary Tatham* after she had been floated. She was pumped and got afloat by two p.m. of the 30th ult., and was taken in tow by the *Rioju Maru*, and had gone a good distance when Mr. Todd met with his death. He went below, and was suffocated by foul air, Capt. Gorley, in following to call him back, having a very narrow escape. During the night the towing was delayed a long time in consequence of the tow rope fouling the steamer's propeller, and it became necessary to wait for the tide to rise. She was started again in the direction of Horcicdas and all went hopefully and well for a good space, when the pumping gear got out of order, one pump after another stopping, and then the water came into the ship much faster than it was pumped out. She got lower in the water, and suddenly sank; before those on board expected the event, Mr. Kirby went down with her, but got to the surface. Messrs. C. Connor and Phillips went down with the vessel, and were drowned, together with five Japanese. Thus nine persons have been drowned in the attempt to raise the vessel, Mr. Fraser having been drowned before by the capsizing of a boat. The vessel foundered in 27 fathoms of water at a distance of nearly three miles from shore.

A very useful addition has recently been made to the fire extinguishing apparatus in this colony. A few days since a new steamer came out from England, having been ordered by the Government. This brings up the number of Government steam fire engines to four, and the last addition will be known as the No. 4 Engine. It was built by Shand, Mason & Co., of London, and is very similar to the No. 3 Engine, which is by the same makers. Its construction, however, includes many improvements upon its predecessors, this being the very latest kind of engine turned out by the well known firm above-mentioned. Its superiority is at once seen in its far greater simplicity. No. 3 is a delicate engine to work, needing much care on account of its somewhat complicated construction, but the new engine can be worked with much less trouble. The latter is just a trifle larger than No. 3, and somewhat more powerful, but her suction and discharge arrangements are exactly the same, so that the same gear can be used for both. The new engine also varies from No. 3 engine in having a fly wheel, which the other has not, and only one steam chest in the place of two possessed by the latter. Mr. Wassemus, the Government engineer, put the engine together, and had a trial of it on the Praya yesterday afternoon. The result is that he is simply delighted with his new charge, which worked beautifully. Its power of throwing water was so great, that it sent streams high above the houses on the Praya, clearing them, and falling into Wing Lok-street on the other side. This is not the only addition which has been made to the fire extinguishing apparatus of this town, the Silk Hongs having a new manual to add to the list. This manual was purchased by the late Mr. Kwok Acheong from Boston, but never used by him, and after his death the Government vainly sought for it for some time to place over in Yow Mah Tee, and finally had to send for a manual from home. It had got into the possession of a Chinese tradesman, and Mr. Millar purchased it, and had it on his premises a very long time. The silk hongs have now bought it, and had it put into thorough working order. The engine has never been used, and is a first class one. Hongkong may now be considered as thoroughly well set up with steam and manual fire engines, there being three steamers besides those of Government, ten Government manuals and a great many private ones. When the improved water supply which has been decided upon the Colony will be about as well provided as one could wish with the means of extinguishing fires.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[FOR EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 18th September.

REMOVAL OF THE BRITISH HEAD-QUARTERS IN EGYPT.

The British Headquarters have been established at Cairo and the base at Alexandria.

A DEFIANT GARRISON.

The garrison of Damietta refuses to surrender.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—

GENTLEMEN,—After long and careful consideration your Directors have decided that it is desirable to increase the Capital of the Corporation to 7½ millions of Dollars, in terms of Section No. 5 of the Ordinance under which the Bank has been incorporated, and the sanction of His Excellency the Governor of this Colony has been obtained for so doing.

An Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be called for the 30th December next, to discuss the matter, and to obtain your sanction to the scheme being carried out.

Appended is a statement showing the percentage which the Bank's own resources (that is Capital and Reserve Fund) have borne to the funds of the public committed to its keeping from the formation of the Bank to the present time, and it is evident from the figures thus submitted indicating the steady progress of the Bank, and its increasing liabilities to the public, that the time has arrived for taking the step now proposed.

In view of the rapid augmentation of the business which the Head Office and its various Branches have had to carry out during the last six years, the Directors feel bound to make adequate provision for the future demands upon the resources of the Bank, which cannot fail to arise out of the natural development of the trade of China and Japan, the principal field of its enterprise.

The fact that, from the 30th June, 1876, to the 30th of June, 1882,—22½ lacs of Dollars have been added to the Reserve Fund after payment of Dividends at an average of 10·18 per cent. per annum as shown in the statement appended, is conclusive to the Directors that the Bank will be able to earn handsome Dividends upon an increased capital of 25 lacs of Dollars.

It is proposed to issue 20,000 new shares at £40 each, the Eastern Shareholders paying for their allotments at the current rate of the day for demand Bills on London, thus placing them in the same positions the Shareholders on the London Register. After crediting Capital Account with $2,500,000, (being 20,000 Shares at $125 each) making thereby the total capital up to 7½ millions of Dollars, the balance representing the premium obtained on the new Shares will be carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund, which will then amount to above 41 lacs of Dollars; the Capital and Reserve Fund together thus augmented will amount to about $11,600,000 and will place the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in a financial position only attained by a very limited number of Banks in Great Britain.

It is intended to allot the new Shares to the Shareholders on the Register on the 30th December 1882, in the proportion of one new Share to the holder of two old ones. Shareholders holding Shares not a multiple of two will receive a Fractional Certificate in respect of each Share in excess of such multiple and one new Share will be allotted to the holder of two such Fractional Certificates.

Any Shares not taken up will be disposed of by the Directors at their discretion, the amount received in excess of $125 each to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

It is proposed to make £10 payable on 31st March next, £10 on the 30th June, £10 on the 30th September, and £10 on the 31st December, 1883, the new Shares to rank for Dividend, to the extent paid up, with the old ones.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed to Shareholders paying their instalments in advance of the above dates, and 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on overdue calls.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882.

SUPREME COURT.

19th September.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Ng Akew was charged that he, with another person unknown, did make an assault upon Kwok Yin Tsoi and steal from him his girdle and a purse containing over $14, on the 12th July.

Mr. Mackean, instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. Sharp), prosecuted for the Attorney-General.

The jurors were Messrs. J. B. Elias, S. Thornton, M. J. P. dos S. Rozario, G. L. Tomlin, C. Ka Mui, F. de S. Botelho, and J. M. d'Almeida.

The complainant is a dealer in mats, and his statement was to the effect that while coming from Kowloon City, when near Tokowan, and in British territory, the prisoner rushed out from the side of the road and threw him down. Another man then came up and held him while the prisoner cut his girdle and took away his purse. Complainant reported the matter to the police and the prisoner was found in Kowloon City and handed over by the Authorities there. There was no corroborative evidence and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

LARCENY.

Chan Aluk was charged with stealing a pair of shoes, the property of Li Chun Hang, on the 28th August. The complainant is a shopman employed in Wing Lok-street, and on the evening of the day in question had taken off his shoes and placed them on the ground. The prisoner snatched them up and ran off with them, but was stopped by a Sikh policeman. He was found guilty and had been four times previously convicted. Sentenced to two years' hard labour.

LARCENY.

Li Kum Fak was convicted of stealing a bundle of clothing, the property of Cheung Lok, on the 22nd August. The prisoner had gone upstairs in a house in Queen's-road West and taken the bundle in question. He was seen with it in his hand and he then threw it down and ran away, but was pursued and caught. He was an old offender and was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

BURGLARY.

Chan Atin was charged with burglariously entering the house of Lo Atim, on the night of the 20th August. The prosecutor is a stonecutter living at Causeway Bay, and on the night in question he and another stonecutter living with him were awakened by the prisoner's endeavouring to remove a box. They pursued him, crying "thief," and P.C. Ryan, who was at Whitfield Station, hearing the cries, came to the place. He was directed up the hill and there he saw the prisoner crouching behind a bush with a knife in his hand. Prisoner, on seeing the constable, ran. The constable called to him to stop, but as he did not do so the constable, being unable to overtake him, shot him. A box of matches and a torch were found upon him. The defence he set up was that he thought the house was his uncle's. He complained much of being shot, but his Lordship, in summing up to the jury, said they had nothing to do with the question of whether the constable was justified or not in shooting the prisoner, their duty was confined to the inquiry whether the prisoner committed the offence with which he was charged or not.

The jury found a verdict of guilty and the prisoner acknowledged two previous convictions.

Sentence deferred.

POLICE COURT.

19th September.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

U Lan, farmer, and U Fung, doctor, were brought up on a charge of being concerned with three others not in custody in stealing a leather box containing clothing to the value of $14, from a matched at Tsim Tsa Tsui, on the 8th instant.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the defence.

Chui Ngun, married woman, stated that she missed her box of clothing from her room at 3.30 a.m. on the 8th. She reported the loss to the police and at daylight the box was found empty upon the beach. Subsequently the police took her to the second defendant's house, and she there found a jacket which she recognised as her property, and in a pawn-shop she found another jacket which she identified. The assistant in the shop pointed out the first defendant as the person who pawned the jacket.

Mr. Wotton applied for a remand, and the case was adjourned until Friday afternoon. Bail was allowed in two sureties of $25 each, but subsequently Inspector Corcoran applied that in the case of U Fung a much larger bail should be required as he was a dangerous man, and a member of the San Ho Society. The bail of that man was consequently raised to two sureties of $100 each.

CHARGE OF ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.

Joseph Silva, a lad employed as a storekeeper by Mr. G. Fenwick, engineer, was charged with stealing a gold ring, value $22, belonging to his employer, and also on suspicion of stealing two silver watches, two silver dollars, and a number of Siamese coins of the total value of $6, on the 18th inst.

The articles were stolen from an open drawer in the complainant's bedroom. No evidence was taken in the case remand being applied for.

The case was adjourned to the 25th.

MR. GORDON'S SERVANTS.

Ng Chui Sing and Pun Cheung, boy and chair coolie, respectively lately in the service of Mr. W. L. Gordon, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets, were brought up on remand, the former charged with stealing $5.10 belonging to his employer, and both with being concerned in the larceny of $63 from that gentleman, on the 4th inst.

It will be remembered that Mr. Gordon dismissed the boy, and two or three days afterwards $63 was stolen from a box in his house. The boy was acquainted with the place where the money was kept, and the disappearance of his two chair coolies immediately afterwards led Mr. Gordon to suspect them also. The prosecutor also discovered that a sum amounting to $2.10 he had given the boy to pay the milkman with had not been paid, he had taken the money from the full amount at different times.

The milkman was called, and a boy named Yeung Acheung, the first defendant's successor, gave evidence to using the second defendant go into his master's room on the 3rd inst. He said he was going to light the lamp, and being told it was too early, he said he wanted to go away and get his meal. The other coolie was standing near by, and both left the house afterwards and did not return.

The first defendant was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and the second was discharged.

CASE DISMISSED.

Chan Asang, shop keeper, and Lau Aluk, gold digger, were brought up, on remand, on the charge of being suspected of causing the death of Chau Aling on the 11th instant.

This case was reported in yesterday's edition. The parties were passengers from San Francisco by the steamer *Malabar*, and the deceased having died on the passage the captain suspected the prisoners of foul play for the purpose of getting the man's money. No evidence to support the suspicions was forthcoming, and on the contrary there seemed very little doubt that death was due to natural causes, to which effect a verdict was returned.

Inspector Cranock applied to withdraw the charge against the men, and they were liberated.

CHARGE OF LARCENY ON BOARD SHIP.

Un Hing Sun, steward, was charged with stealing $250 in silver from a box belonging to Fong Man San, supercargo of the steamer *Camelot*, on the 11th inst.

The complainant said that while the vessel lay at Saigon he left her from 10 p.m. on the 10th inst. to 7 a.m. on the 11th, on which day she left. He locked his cabin when he left and the door was still locked on his return; but on entering he saw that his trunk had been moved, and discovered that the lock had been broken, the lid forced upon and $250 taken from it. He reported the matter to the captain, and he learned from the clerk that he had seen the prisoner in the cabin when on his round. The man appeared to be opening something when the clerk looked in and being asked what he was doing then he said the supercargo had asked him to look to his cabin during his absence. He said he got the key to open the cabin from the captain and that the captain had taken the key back. A short time after the clerk left the cabin the defendant came to him and said he hoped he did not think he (defendant) was there to steal anything. The complainant said there were several keys in the ship which would unlock his cabin. The captain had the prisoner's cabin searched, but nothing was found in it. Inspector Quincey also searched the cabin with equal want of success; he found, however, that the same key would unlock either the prisoner's or the prosecutor's cabins, which were on the opposite sides of a narrow alley way.

Captain Brown of the *Camelot* stated that up to the time of the arrival of the vessel in Hongkong the prisoner had full liberty, and was not watched. Since the prisoner joined the vessel there had been things continually missing and he had missed small sums from his cash box, so frequently that his loss now amounted to over $200. The prisoner was the only man who had access to his cabin, and knew where his bunch of keys was kept.

The prisoner reserved his defence, and he was committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Wong Man, a jinrikisha coolie, was charged with creating a disturbance in the house of Mr. W. Goulbourne, at Wanchai, and assaulting the complainant, on the 19th inst.

It appeared that the complainant's amah was making a disturbance in the house, and got the defendant, who was her husband to help her. Mr. Goulbourne ordered him out, and as he did not go, proceeded to put him out. This the man violently resisted, scratching the complainant's neck, and tearing his singlet, and complainant then struck him, after which he followed him, and gave him in charge.

The defendant was fined $1 and ordered to pay 50 cents amends to the complainant, and he was further ordered to give personal security in $10 to be of good behaviour for a month.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

GONE AT LAST.

The case of Charles Fellon, an unemployed seaman who was knocking about the colony for some time in a distressed condition, was called up in Court. The man, who had been in court on three previous occasions, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond, and the case was adjourned to enable him to endeavour to obtain a ship. Attempts of the kind have been repeatedly made before, but this time success has been attained, for it was reported that the man had obtained a passage from the colony, and the case was dismissed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—During the reign here of our late Governor he tried all the officials, and with one, or perhaps two, exceptions found them wanting, while many of them tried him and came to the conclusion not to put their faith in princes. One of them, however, stuck to him till the last and it was thought had got his reward.

The last mail brings news of another deputation having presented His Excellency with an address thanking him for having called the attention of the Government to alleged terrible abuses and iniquities connected with the administration of the Contagious Diseases Ordinances of 1857 and 1867 in force in this Colony. Sir John, in reply, "cited the case of one official who deliberately disguised himself by means of false whiskers, took some marked dollars, and went out to ensnare a Chinese woman into wrong-doing. He bargained with her, paid her price, called in the police, had her arrested, and subsequently acted himself as informer, witness, and judge, and gave his victim three months' imprisonment with hard labour."

Who, even among his most bitter opponents, would have thought that the "noble hearted" man would thus have turned round on

"——the last of all the crowd
Who sunned themselves beneath his glance and round his footsteps bowed."

Yours, &c.,
A HUMANITARIAN.

IN RE G. G. GRAHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I hardly think that the case on which Mr. Torrey comments at such length is of much public interest, but as he does me the honour of condemning my casual reference to it, you may perhaps allow me to remind those who take any interest in the matter that I distinctly stated that we had only heard one side of the case. I have never seen the Rev. Consul MacDonald and am therefore quite ready to believe Mr. Torrey's statement that he is an honest, honourable Christian gentleman; but, judging from the narrative of his action in the case in question, a narrative made avowedly in his behalf, I cannot agree that he has in this matter shown himself to be the one exception, as Mr. Torrey says, which proves the rule of the general lack of qualifications in missionaries for secular offices.

If Mr. Graham's condition of health rendered his residence in Bangkok inexpedient it equally unfitted him for residence in Hongkong. Doubtless the Bangkok community in general and Mr. MacDonald in particular showed themselves very good natured, but when that good nature was exhausted why should they have shipped their "white elephant" to Hongkong? Why not have sent him officially to the care of the United States Consul here, whose duty it would have been to have seen him taken care of and put on board of a vessel bound to the States? As Mr. Torrey proves most conclusively that the British Consul had no jurisdiction and that the American Consul was bound to take the case up, the action I have indicated was clearly the Consul's duty. The more the American Consular officials make out a case of insanity the more do they show that it was their duty to take effective measures for his return to the States. Leaving him entirely to his own devices or to those of his wife on his arrival here was undoubtedly not doing so. That the American Consul did not seem to care much whether the deported man remained in Hongkong or not is shown by Mr. Torrey's statement that they were "provided with funds sufficient to carry them on, or *to support them in Hongkong*, until other means of subsistence were obtained." This may have been being "strictly conscientious in the discharge of the duty imposed on him," but many person will think that it was a mistake, and will be of the same opinion as myself that had the consulship been held by a man of the world instead of by a missionary it would not have happened.

It is whispered that one of the misfortunes arising from the United States not having a regular and permanent consular service is that there is not the same harmonious working together and assistance given to each other by the officers at different ports as there might otherwise be. Whether that had anything to do with the fact of Mr. Graham being thrown on this colony I do not presume to say.—Yours, &c., S.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1882.

BANGKOK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

11th September, 1882.

The great event in the lifetime of every man has transpired in that of H.M. the King of Siam—he has built him a house. It is a laudable ambition which all men feel, though not every one has the opportunity to build at least one house during their life. The palace which His Majesty has just completed is certainly as handsome a thing of its kind as has ever been seen in this quarter of the East. Its architectural qualifications are superb, the arrangements excellent, and it combines what is not always attained beauty to the eye and comfort and convenience to the resident. The ceremonies of dedication have been going on during the past week, and the shrill sounds of the Buddhist chant, mingled with the deep boom of the native drum, have tortured the ear located within an extended area in the neighbourhood. The ceremonies of house-warming are to be confined entirely to natives. No foreigner is to be permitted to intrude upon the mysteries, and the sacred rites of hospitality, for which Eastern Monarchs have been distinguished for ages, are withheld from the stranger in this case. This is indeed a downfall. Abandoning the old familiar and graceful traditions of the past, the Siamese seem only to gather from civilisation its oddities and its excrescences, passing by with contempt its noble principles, its high toned excellences, and those hidden springs of moralisation which elevate and ennoble the human race. Thinly veneered over with the polish of enlightenment, the slightest rub exposes the native material beneath. To break bread with the stranger, and to share with him the mystic condiment of the humblest table, has always been the highest pride of the Oriental, and the neglect of which has subjected him to the contempt of his kindred and race. Now that the contempt for this much-prized virtue has been proclaimed by example from the highest place in the realm, it will probably spread through the country, and the pleasant social festivities which have hitherto marked the intercourse between the foreigner and the Siamese be ended. The late King Mongkoot was a very hospitable and generous prince. None of that ridiculous etiquette which so mars and degrades the present Court existed during his reign. Possessing a fund of sound common sense, with which few Eastern magnates are blessed, he laughed to scorn all attempts on the part of red-tape parvenues to persuade him to introduce into his court those airs and graces, those silly rules of etiquette which, however they may be tolerated in older Western monarchies, only inspire ridicule and contempt in the minds of those who contemplate these second-hand puerilities in the petty principalities of the East. The cause of this withdrawal of the usual courtesies to foreigners on national occasions is variously accounted for. The nearly bankrupt state of the Treasury is put forward by some as an excuse for not incurring fresh expenditure while the outstanding liabilities cannot be discharged. Others refer to the ill-feeling existing between the Government and some of the principal representatives of foreign powers on the liquor traffic question, and urge that it would not be pleasant for His Majesty to meet in social intercourse those with whom, politically, he is at variance and whose bold language, to which the ear of royalty is unused, has grievously offended his *amour propre*. But the larger and better informed section ascribe it to the pernicious counsels of a foreigner, who has gained a sort of back-door access to the royal counsels, and who, having a general quarrel with all the respectable foreigners in the Kingdom, strives to widen the breach between the Court and the foreign population on which the prosperity of the Kingdom depends, in the hope that some advantage to himself may accrue. These reasons are all lost. There is no real ground for any of them, nor do I believe in the reality of them. The Treasury is not bankrupt, nor are the funds in a seriously embarrassed condition. There is, it is true, a temporary stringency caused by the default of some of the rascally Chinese who are entrusted with the collection of the royal revenue. But the expenses of the house-warming are not lessened one iota. They are only expended in a different direction. Then again the King is a man of too much sense to allow honest differences of opinion in business matters to interfere with his social relations. Hard words break no bones and as the strong expressions sometimes indulged in, in the native tongue of the writer, are never translated into the Siamese language, they never reach the Royal eye. So particular are they around the throne that I heard lately of a despatch being sent back to a department four times for corrections, not because it was incorrectly translated, or did not clearly express the ideas of the writer, but because the views were not such as the party returning it desired should come before the King, to suit his own purposes; as words and ideas were put into the unfortunate writer's mouth in order that the despatch might conform to the views of the self-constituted censor. To the last assigned reason, I say, at once, there is no foreigner who exercises even covertly any influence, in any way, over the King's counsels. There may be foreigners who fancy they do, and who strive hard to persuade others of that fact, but it is well known that it is all vain, ridiculous pretension. Of this I am assured by the highest authority in the realm, or if not the very highest, high enough to satisfy one of its truth. This singular action of the King must be looked for in a different quarter.

The King of Chiengmai, (a Laos State, tributary to Siam) arrived here last week in response to an invitation from the King of Siam to visit the Capital at the centennial and remain there as his guest for some little time. The Laos Chief brought with him a retinue of some 800 people conveyed in 70 enormous barges. These boats, built to descend the rapids at the head waters of the river, are unique in shape and of immense strength. From the upper waters the barges were towed by launches sent from Siam. The King and suite are quartered at Wah Chang.

The steamer *Rajamattiananher*, in crossing the bar, as she entered port this trip, collided with the lorcha *Hope*, lying at anchor by the Lighthouse, with 2,800 piculs of rice on board, intended for the *Ashington*. It was about 7 in the evening, but a heavy squall hung over the vessel making the air much darker than usual at that time. The lorcha had been lying there all day, and the pilot ought to have known her whereabouts. She had a light up, but a feeble one, and before she was seen, the steamer had too much headway to prevent the collision. The lorcha sunk at once, but the steamer stopped, got out her boats, and picked up all the crew. A libel was filed by the lorcha owners, at the British Agency and Consulate-General against the steamer, claiming $7,300 damages for lorcha and cargo. The steamer filed a counter claim for $1,500, damage done to her stem plates and forward works. The case came on for trial, on Tuesday, before Mr. W. H. Newman, H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, and two nautical Assessors, Capt. Hide, of the *Ban-yong-seng*, and Capt. Edelsten, unattached. After hearing all the evidence, the Court decided that both parties were equally in fault, and that each party should pay his own damages. How this will be construed herein is impossible to say, but a recent decision at home, reported by the *London & China Express*, established as a precedent that such a verdict adds together the total amount of loss, and each pays one half. Thus the lorcha loses $7,300, and the steamer $1,500, in all $8,800; each therefore pays into Court $4,400. The steamer withdrew $1,500, the amount of her damage, and the lorcha the balance, thus the steamer loses in cash $2,900. This is the proper and legitimate solution of the judgment. I think it will be a lesson for the future!

Another Ambassador has arrived from China, demanding a renewal of the former relations between Cathay and Siam.

SHANGHAI.

It is with some surprise we learn that Major Holliday has handed in his resignation to the Municipal Council, as Major-Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Major Holliday on arrival here was unanimously elected to the command of the Corps, and immediately endeavoured to introduce certain changes which he considered for the good of the Volunteers. These changes, coming so suddenly, did not always meet with the approval of the members, and hence it has been found difficult to carry out these modifications. We believe this is the reason that has led Major Holliday to tender his resignation. He has not, however, severed his connection with the Corps, as we learn he has been enrolled a member of No. 3 Company. It is to be hoped that seeing the Major is so energetic, he will be allowed to reconsider his resignation.—*Courier.*

A Chinese passenger-boat going from Nan-t'ou to Pootung on the 13th instant, capsized with six men on board. An attempt was made to rescue them by some gentlemen in a steam-launch, who fell in with them as they were sitting in very forlorn guise on the upturned bottom of the boat; but the agitation of the water caused by the engine was too great, and the well-meant efforts of the launch proved unavailing. The men were, however, saved from their uncomfortable position by some native craft.

Mr. R. W. Little, Agent for the Electric Light Company, has made a formal tender to the Municipal Council to undertake the entire illumination of the streets in the Settlement by electricity. He offers to do it for the sum of Tls. 15,000 per annum, which is just a few taels over the expenditure incurred during 1881 for lighting the Settlement and the Bubbling Well Road. The difference is not great; and we are glad to see that the Council are not only giving the proposal their full consideration, but have requested Mr. Little to erect ten lamps along the Bund meantime, in order that they may be able to form some judgment beforehand as to the advisability of extending the process all over the Settlement.

A curiously Solomonic decision is reported as having been given by a Chinese mandarin the other day. A Chinese, who had been drinking in a tea-house, pulled out a dollar to pay the bill. This was immediately claimed by an Indian, who was there too, and who accused the Chinaman of having stolen it from him. On the matter being referred to the magistrate, a second claimant appeared in the form of a Japanese; but neither could make good his case. After profound deliberation, the magistrate came to the conclusion that there was not the slightest evidence to prove that the dollar belonged to either the Japanese or the Hindoo: he decided, therefore, that it should be divided equally between them, and the Chinaman discharged from custody!—Sancha Panza at Barataria never surpassed this.

Some time ago the Viceroy of Nanking sanctioned a petition begging him to permit the running of steam launches in the inland rivers. But we now hear that the gentry of Soochow met together and petitioned the Viceroy to countermand his orders. Another rumour is that the owners of the Chinese passenger-boats begged the Shanghai Taotai to interfere in the matter. We have no exact information as to how the affair stands; the following, however, is a duplicate of the Viceroy's Rescript, written on the petition:—"To build steam-launches, five in number, for the purpose of navigating the rivers, the sea, and the inland waters, carrying only passengers and no freight, is an undertaking which will result in no injury or harm to the public. It is accordingly permitted to be carried into effect. But lately there have been many steam-launches built, and it is necessary to make some distinction between them. Let the numbers of these launches be taken down, with the names of the companies and of the managers in the different ports, and also the names of the crew for each boat; and let these be kept in a government establishment, so they can be examined at any time when required. You still all consider upon the course you wish to adopt; let me be informed by another petition, and I will act accordingly."

An excellent for-myth is just now creating much interest among the Chinese. At a native silk-shop in Shanghai a certain youth was employed, who boarded with a family inside the city. A short time ago the lad fell sick, and his friends, getting alarmed at his condition, sent him home to his wife and relatives, who are said to live a hundred *li* or so from here. The event proved that they had acted none too soon, for shortly after his arrival in the country the youth got rapidly worse and died. He was then buried with much ceremony at the expense of his father, and when everything was over the old man sent his brother, the uncle of the deceased, to Shanghai, to fetch his son's effects from the shop where he had previously worked. Judge, therefore, of the astonishment of the uncle, when, on entering the shop, the first man he saw was the nephew he had just helped to bury, working quietly away as usual! In reply to his uncle's ejaculations of bewilderment, the youth warmly denied the imputation of having been either sick or dead; asserted that he had never been better in his life; and in order to allay the grief of his relatives expressed his readiness to accompany his uncle on his return. No sooner, however, did he appear in his wife's presence, than she fell down in a fit, supposing him to be a ghost; whereupon the occurrence was reported to the local magistrate, who immediately ordered an examination of the coffin. Everything appeared to be in order; there was the coffin, exactly as it had been buried; but, on being opened it was found empty. No explanation is given of the mystery, except that which most naturally commends itself to the Chinese mind. The person who died was a fox; not the real man at all, but only an impersonation of him. The fox-fairy superstition, as our readers are no doubt aware, is still rampant in China, and even among some of the more educated classes in Japan. At the same time it would be satisfactory if the witnesses to this astounding tale could be subjected to cross-examination in a Court.—*Da

instigated. Doubtless the murder also was treated with boomting deference by his escort, but he seems to have arrived at Tientsin in an unamiable frame of mind, for he sought to avoid an interview with the Acting Viceroy on the plea of indisposition—probably he did feel indisposed for the matter of that—and telegraphic advices hint that Chinese courtesy was ultimately a little strained to draw him from his seclusion. This coup alone was wanting to complete the measure of public satisfaction. The first thing to be desired was a peaceful solution of the trouble; the next, that the Tai-on Kun should not be left in quiet possession of his ill-gotten gains. China has proved a veritable Jesse on occasion, and we only hope her hospitality may be extended to the Tai-on Kun till his countrymen are disposed and prepared to give him the reception he deserves.

The following are the articles of agreement concluded by Mr. Hanabusa with the Korean Authorities:—

Art. 1.—The Korean Government will arrest the rioters within twenty days, and inflict severe punishment upon the ringleaders. During examination of the accused, Japanese officers will be present.

Art. 2.—The Korean Government will, with due ceremony, arrange for the burial of the Japanese who were murdered in the riot, and pay a sum of fifty thousand yen for division among the families of the killed and wounded.

Art. 3.—Korea will pay to the Japanese Government the sum of five hundred thousand yen as an indemnity and reparation for the expenditure incurred by Japan consequent upon the action of the Koreans. The money to be paid by yearly instalments of one hundred thousand yen.

Art. 4.—The Japanese Government, with a view to protect its Legation, will station troops in the castle at Seoul, but the expense of construction and repair of the necessary buildings must be borne by the Korean Government.

Note.—After the lapse of one year the troops may be withdrawn at the discretion of the Japanese Envoy.

Art. 5—The Korean Government will dispatch a special embassy to Japan with a letter of apology from the King.

Art. 6—Hereafter the treaty limits outside Gensanshin, Tokunegi Fu, and Jinsen Fu, will be fifty Korean li; and after two years they will be extended to a hundred Korean li. Within one year from date, the port of Yokwashin will be opened to (Japanese) commerce.

Art. 7.—The Envoy, Consul, and their subordinate officers, as well as their families may travel in the interior of Korea, if they hold passports from the Korean Foreign Department. The local authorities must engage to protect tourists as provided.

The *Jiji Shimpo* of the 9th inst. asks the question, will the five hundred thousand yen indemnity the Koreans have agreed to pay, cover the expenses which Japan has incurred in relation to the late outrage? It says, no, never. From the time of the disturbance to the time Mr. Hanabusa returns to Japan, including the charter of over ten vessels from the Mitsu Bishi company, the conveyance of soldiers, etc., the Okurasho must have expended no less a sum than two million five hundred thousand yen. It thinks that Mr. Hanabusa asked such a small amount because Korea is poor and unable to pay a large indemnity; and, moreover, the Koreans being ignorant would not be acquainted with the actual expenses Japan has been put to, therefore it was good policy to ask for the payment of a small sum.

Telegraphic information from Shimonoseki announces the withdrawal of Japanese forces from Korea. Arms and ammunition will be brought to Tokio, but provisions and other stores sold by auction, probably in one of the southern provinces.—*Japan Gazette.*

Thames-Street Industries, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or John Gosnell and Co., London.—[Advt.] [691

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 19th September.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/9
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.72
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.83

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—130 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,560 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 850 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$255 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$80 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$1,030 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$332½ per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—53 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$32 premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—Par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$32 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$107 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$195 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$115 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$145 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$60 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s Registrar.)

September 19th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.019
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.958
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.918
Thermometer—9 A.M.	88
Thermometer—1 P.M.	86
Thermometer—4 P.M.	87
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	85
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	86
Thermometer—Maximum	88
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

September 19th.

BAROMETER.	Hongkong.		Amoy.		Shanghai.		Manila.	
THERMOMETER.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.92	29.96	29.80	29.81	29.99	30.06	30.04	29.96
Thermometer attached	85.0	86.0	85.0	84.0	76.5	77.0	81.9	84.5
Direction of Wind	s	s	sw	s	s	ne	s	ww
Force	5	4	2-4	—	1	3	1	1
Dry Thermometer	85.0	86.0	85.0	84.0	79.0	76.5	85.0	85.0
Wet Thermometer	79.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	71.0	72.5	78.8	79.9
Weather	o.c.b.	b.c.	o.c.	b.c.	b.c.	b.c.	b.	b.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 4 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [21

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ..... at ¼ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns & Merchandise stored therein ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [19

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG ON, Esq., President.
SAN HUP, Esq. | YOU CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | O. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1730

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [913

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [20

BENGAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the above Company, is prepared to ACCEPT MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

E. R. BELLILIOS.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1882. [1489

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $05,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [8

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 280,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE	Tls. 290,553.95
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 6th April, 1882	Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKWOSS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. L. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1882. [9

LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES (CERCLE TRANSPORTS, RÉUNIES) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... 50,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 12,500,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1586

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [17

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [16

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000 at Current Local Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Deucalion (str.)	Purdy		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Stirling Castle (str.)	Marshall		Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 4th Oct.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Cyclops (str.)	Butler		Butterfield & Swire	On or about 23rd inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Glenfruin	Hogg		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 22nd inst.
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Pekin (str.)	A. Symons		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
MARSEILLES, via SUEZ, &c.	Oxus (str.)	Pilegrin		Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at Noon.
NEW YORK	Sea Witch	Drew	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Mabel	Snow	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Sarah S. Ridgway	Townsend	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK, via SUEZ CANAL	Loudoun Castle (s.)	Kidder		Adamson, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	P. J. Carleton	Amsbury	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Rockhurst	Bulford	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YHAMA	Arabic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B. C.	Ella S. Thayer	Davis	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
VICTORIA, B. C.	Invincible	Strickland	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Euxine (str.)	Peters	Hongkong	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.	Killarney (str.)	O'Neill		Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 2nd Oct.
MAURITIUS, CAPE TOWN, &c.	Anjer Head (str.)	Roper	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, &c.	Wm. Mackinnon (str.)	Oreille		Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
KUDAT AND SANDAKAN	Hainan			Birley & Co.	About 15th October.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	Drujon	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)	Homery		Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, via NAGASAKI, &c.	Sumatra (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	Ashington (str.)	MacDonald	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Kashgar (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Amazone (str.)			Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Anadyr (str.)			Messageries Maritimes	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Emuy (str.)	Ortuzar	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
MANILA	Romulus (str.)	Tremoyar	Hongkong	Dunn, Melbye & Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SAIGON	Ægean		Hongkong	Soy Shing	On 22nd inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ... £122,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HAIKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [15

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TEE, Esq.
and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE,
Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road,
Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1092

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1680

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.—PAID-UP £200,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND—£50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [244

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [680

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [847

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [18

FOR SALE.

ON Board of the British Steamer "CAIRNSMUIR" for account of whom it may concern.

6 VENTILATORS.
2 STEAM BOILERS for Cooking with House and Pipe.
2 COOK HOUSES.
1 COOK HOUSE.
2 WATER CLOSETS.
4 BOOBY HATCHES.
2 DECK HOUSES.
10 Casks BEEF and PORK.
27 WATER CASKS.
7 HOLD LADDERS.
24 BUSKETS.

A quantity of Wood comprising lower deck and bunks and fittings of two decks, 3 small Booby Hatches.

Apply on Board.

Hongkong 13th September, 1882. [1714

KEATING'S BONBONS or WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. [1716

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR BANGKOK, via SWATOW.

THE Steamship

"ASHINGTON,"

Captain MacDonald, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1758

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"

Ortuzar Master, will be despatched as above, TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at FIVE o'Clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1882. [1749

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"NAMOA,"

Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1757

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Steamship

"ROMULUS,"

Captain Tremoyar, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1882. [1750

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, VIA PONTIANAK.

THE Steamship

"WILLIAM MACKINNON,"

Captain Oreille, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1759

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KASHGAR,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI.
WITH OPTION OF CALLING AT HIOGO (Passing through the INLAND SEA).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUMATRA,"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 30th September, at TWELVE o'CLOCK (NOON).

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AMAZONE,"

Commandant ....., will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANAIS,"

Commandant Drujon, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANADYR,"

Commandant ....., will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENZALEH,"

Commandant Homery, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A 1 British Ship

"ROCKHURST,"

Bulford, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [1733

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"INVINCIBLE,"

Strickland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [1734

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENFRUIN,"

Captain Hogg, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1882. [1666

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOOCHOW.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, FIJI, AND TASMANIA.)

THE Steamer

"KILLARNEY,"

Captain O'Neill, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 2nd October.

Parcels cannot be received at our Office later than NOON of 30th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1882. [1761

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for HAMBURG and NEW YORK).

THE Steamship

"STIRLING CASTLE,"

Marshall, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 4th proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1580

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"LOUDOUN CASTLE,"

Kidder, Commander, expected here on or about the 2nd proximo, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1639

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.
(BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.)

THE Steamship

"HAINAN,"

will be despatched as above about the middle of October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BIRLEY & Co.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882. [1760

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"SARAH S. RIDGWAY,"

Townsend, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong 14th September, 1882. [1735

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CYCLOPS,"

Captain Butler, will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1882. [1616

FOR VICTORIA, B. C.

THE American Ship

"ELLA S. THAYER,"

Davis, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1882. [1571

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Bark

"P. J. CARLETON,"

Amsbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882. [1471

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"SEA WITCH,"

Drew, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1882. [1572

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Barque

"MABEL,"

Snow, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1882. [1521

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

Pure Highland Malt,
Thoroughly matured.
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles, 6 to the gallon.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire.
Agents:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong. [1441

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [24

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, CO-LOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st day of September, 1882, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant Pellegrin, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 20th September, 1882.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 20th September, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "ARABIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 28th September, at NOON, to be followed by the S. S. "OCEANIC" on Wednesday, the 11th October, at NOON.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare, *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1882.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PEKIN," Captain A. Symons, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON *viâ* BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on FRIDAY, the 29th September, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until NOON on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route *viâ* Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1882.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALVA, Portuguese barque, E. de Souza.—Brandão & Co.
ANJER HEAD, Brit. str., Roper.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
ANTIOCH, American bark, Glosmigarry.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
ASHINGTON, Brit. str., McDonald.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ATALANTA, Ger. str., Pfaff.—Siemssen & Co.
B. H. STEENKEN, Ger. brig, C. Meyer.—Rozario & Co.
CHAMRON KAMRYE, Siamese bark, Petersen.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CAROLINE BEHN, Ger. bark, Hufenhauser.—Siemssen & Co.
CHEANG HOCK KIAN, Brit. str., Webb.—Buh Hin & Co.
CHINA, Ger. str., H. Scheer.—Yuen

EXTRACTS.

LITTLE THEOCRITUS.

Ye white Sicilian goats, who wander all
About the slopes of this wild mountain pass,
Take heed your horny footsteps do not fall
Upon the baby dreamer in the grass.

Let him lie there, half waking, and rejoice
In the safe shelter of his resting-place.
In hearing of his shepherd father's voice,
In reach of fruity clusters o'er his face.

Look up, sweet baby eyes, look up on high,
To where Olympus merges in the blue.
There dwell the deathless gods in majesty,
The gods who hold a mighty gift for you.

Those little clinging hands shall write one day
Rare, golden words, to lift the hearts of men.
Those curling, downy locks shall wear the bay,
A crown that they shall never lose again.

Little Theocritus! Look up and smile,
Immortal child, for there are coming years,
When the great busy world shall pause a while
To listen to your singing through its tears.

CABEY W. FARLOWIS, in *Hartford Courant*.

QUEER STORIES.

THE LOST NECKLACE.

We all have our ambitions. That of Andrews, the great dealer in jewellery and *bric-à-brac*, was to be acknowledged the finest judge of precious stones and antique work to be found in the trade. He worked early and late to obtain this reputation, and by dint of perseverance and a few clever hits, much expenditure of money and a trifle of burnt fingers during his apprenticeship, he succeeded in his desire. His knowledge was allowed on all hands to be supreme; his taste impeccable, his *flair* undeviating. No stone of value, no piece of goldsmith's work, no specimen of *cinque-cento* art, was quite sure of its repute until it had been passed through the alembic of his judgment; and what he had once stamped with his approval, and consented to sell with his name attached, was sent out into the world with a certificate of merit that was worth a small fortune to its possessor.

With this ambition of being known for accurate connoisseurship, was naturally that other of getting hold of all the most famous stones and pieces of *bric-à-brac* that he could induce the present owners to throw into his hands. If he knew of any precious bits belonging to a decayed family of former notables, needing money more than heir-looms, or to a young scapegrace who cared more for a month's spree than for all the rare gems, and cabinets, and pictures, and pottery mouldering down at the dull old home, Andrew Andrews went round and round that quarry like a dog scenting a *cache*, and never rested until he had got the thing he wanted. He generally succeeded, for he gave good prices when it suited his purpose. He knew how to bribe so as to create the desire to sell; and he even sometimes bought at a loss that he might keep up his character as the indefatigable collector of unique valuables, in whose private parlour at the back of the shop you would find things not to be had anywhere else in the world. All the same, he ground down the poor devils who sold for need, till he took pretty well all the gilt off their gingerbread, and made the transaction for them rather a loss than a gain. As, however, nothing succeeds so much as success, he got his own way nine times out of ten; and Andrew Andrews was known far and wide as the man to whom to go if you wanted to buy a good thing irrespective of cost, or to get rid of one on favourable terms, if your needs were not pressing, and you were dexterous in the art of angling.

Now there was one thing which Andrew Andrews wished above all in the world to get hold of. This was the famous pearl necklace which had belonged to the beautiful Lady Lipperley, of doubtful fame—that Lady Lipperley who had been one of the beauties of Charles the Second's court; whose portrait Sir Peter Lely had painted, as "Venus rising from the sea," and whose main article of attire in that portrait was this famous pearl necklace which Andrew Andrews coveted as if it had been the elixir of life itself. As pearls and as a necklace this jewel was unique. The centre drop alone was worth a King's ransom; the pearls were well-nigh priceless; and the fame of possessing this splendid and unapproachable treasure was of more value in the eyes of Andrew Andrews than half his fortune. This pearl necklace haunted him. Night and day he thought of it, and devised schemes as to, first, its discovery and then its possession. He was willing to pay royally for this royal treasure if only he could secure it; and, as it was, he spent no small sums in trying to find out where it was. For there was something of a tradition as to the strange way in which it had disappeared from view; and, though known to exist—for the pearls had never come into the market—it was not known where. Hence Andrews Andrews was in his right, as well as following the custom of the trade, when he employed agents and spies, to whom he offered a generous commission, should they bring him within measurable distance of Lady Lipperley's world-famed necklace.

One day a stranger came into the office where Andrew Andrews transacted his business, examined his books, and offered his wares. He was looking now over his correspondence with young Vaurien, who had a few good things left in his ancestral home, for which the connoisseur was in treaty, when a tall, well-conditioned, handsome-looking man, with a military air and a good address, walked straight through the front shop, disregarding the shopman's inquiries as to what he wanted, and came full upon Andrew Andrews in his *sanctum sanctorum*.

"Good morning, Mr. Andrews," he said, speaking with an easy, off-hand air, like a man accustomed to the world and not afraid of his company. He spoke, too, with a slight foreign accent, like an Englishman who had been many years abroad, and who has thus, by long contact, acquired a certain *genre*, as things which have lain near coffee, or musk, or tobacco, become impregnated with the foreign odour of their neighbour.

"Good morning, sir," said Mr. Andrews, with a sharp glance that took in the whole personality of the visitor, from the well-brushed hair, just beginning to thin on the temples, to the well-cut coat fitting like a second skin on the handsome back, and the perfect boots in which a couple of small and nicely-shaped feet were encased.

"You deal in gems, *cinque-cento* work, jewellery, majolica—*bric-à-brac*, in a word?" said the stranger, whose dark eyes were roving round the place like an owl out a-mousing, or a hawk hovering above a dovecote.

Mr. Andrew Andrews bowed in assent.

"Your name is well known all over the world," continued the stranger, in his careless, off-hand way. "At all the art sales in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, you are a greater authority than the greatest man of the place and what Mr. Andrew Andrews, of London, approves of has a *cachet* of its own, and one that goes beyond its own merits."

As he spoke, he took off his glove and carelessly stroked his moustache. On his hand glittered and played in the changing light an incomparable cat's-eye. Never since he entered the business had Andrew Andrews seen such a magnificent specimen of this strange stone. He looked at it with the connoisseur's admiration, the collector's fascination; but the stranger did not notice that rapt regard. He was thinking only of his moustache, which he had evidently the trick of stroking as some men play with their watch-chains, and others twirl their sticks, with two fingers in a pirouette.

"You have a fine cat's-eye there," said Andrews abruptly.

The stranger laughed in a half-pleased, half-deprecatory way.

"Yes, it's well enough," he said, "but I have finer things than this. Here is a gem, for instance, that has not its fellow in the world," he added, taking off his other glove, and showing the most exquisite engraved emerald; "one of the finest and purest periods of antique gem engraving."

"You are rich," said Andrews, with a covetous glance.

"Think so? What do you say, then, to this?" laughed the stranger, taking from his breast-pocket a small box, wrapped in envelopes. When he came finally to the contents, he showed the connoisseur a pear-shaped pearl of the most perfect shape and colour.

Andrews held out his hand for the jewel, but the stranger kept it back with the instinctive action of a man who has gone about the world, and rubbed shoulders with his kind so long as to have dropped by the way all false modesty as well as trust, sensitiveness, and inconvenient belief in human honesty. He only showed it, lying in the box which he held tightly in his own hand; and he did not allow Andrew Andrews to touch it or examine it closely.

"That is worth something, if you like," he said, as he re-enfolded the box in its multifarious wrappings, then put it back in his breast-pocket, rather ostentatiously buttoning up his coat as he did so.

"It is fairly fine," said Andrews, cautiously.

It was not his way to be enthusiastic over the property of others which he might have to buy. He turned the mirror round only when he had to sell.

"Fairly fine!" echoed the stranger with marked contempt. "I believe it is 'fairly fine' with a vengeance! I should have thought a man of your judgment and experience would have pronounced a more fitting verdict than this, Mr. Andrews. Fairly fine! I like that! Fairly fine! Well, I suppose it is, and something more to the back of that."

"You did not give me time to examine it, sir," said Andrews, a little sulkily.

"Time enough for an expert like yourself to have seen its merits," answered the stranger, hastily, and somewhat haughtily. "The drop of the necklace which belonged to Lady Lipperley—which Sir Peter Lely painted in his famous picture of "Venus rising from the sea"—which all the world knows of—which has been engraved and described scores of times—surely it does not need a very close examination to decide on the merits of such an incomparable jewel as that! However, I did not come here to discuss my pearl; I came to ask if you have still in your possession that famous Limoges snuff-box which belonged to Richelieu, and from him passed down by various stages to Madame Récamier, and then to young Vaurien, who sold it two years ago at the Hôtel Drouot, where you bought it? Is it still in your possession?"

"The drop of Lipperley necklace!" murmured Andrew Andrews. He was too much astounded, absorbed, overcome, to listen to the rest. The pearl necklace which he had set his heart on having and here was the drop—the famous drop—within reach of his hand!

"Well, Mr. Andrews," said the stranger, sharply; "have you that snuff-box?"

"The snuff-box? What snuff-box?" asked Andrews, recalled to himself, like a sleeper suddenly awakened.

The stranger looked at him with frank surprise.

"Why, Mr. Andrews, what has come over you?" he said, with a light laugh. "One would think you had been struck by some demon. We should say so in my country. What has happened to you? What is it?"

"Nothing," said Andrews, trying to laugh as lightly as his visitor, but making a sorry kind of business of it. "I was only a little surprised when you told me that that pearl was the drop belonging to the famous necklace of Lady Lipperley. It is a thing I have wanted all my life to see, but I have never been able to trace it. I did not know who had it."

"No? then you could not have gone very far," laughed the stranger. "It has been in the possession of our family for generations."

"Of what family?" asked Andrew Andrews, anxiously.

"The Von Rascalliz of Pesth," said the stranger.

"But how the deuce did it travel there?" said Andrews.

"Oh, the itinerary is easy to trace," said the stranger. "A Rascalliz was Ambassador at the Court of Anne—don't you remember?—when most of the Beauties of the Merry Monarch had gone to the shades below, and their fortunes were in some instances of no more value than their good looks. Lady Lipperley's exchequer was one of those which had run dry. She sold the famous pearl necklace to my ancestor, Maximilian von Rascalliz, and we have preserved the precious heirloom from that day to this. I have the original deed of transfer written in the Latin of that period. Queer stuff that Latin?" he said, laughing again. "I question if Cicero would have fathomed it."

"Have you the necklace here in London?" asked Andrews.

"Surely!" answered Von Rascalliz; "I never travel without it. Besides, to tell you the truth, I thought of offering it to your Queen. It seems a pity that such a splendid jewel should belong to an old bachelor like *myself*. It ought to adorn a Court!"

"Could I see it before you offer it?" said Andrews, trembling like an aspen leaf.

"Well—yes—under restrictions," answered Von Rascalliz, looking at the collector as a policeman looks at a probable burglar. "You can see it, certainly, Mr. Andrews; but you understand, don't you, that the thing is rather too valuable to be handed about to Tom, Dick, and Harry indiscriminately? If you see it, it must be at my hotel and under my conditions."

"Certainly, certainly, sir," said Andrews, wiping the perspiration from his upper lip; "at all events, let me see it before you offer it to her Majesty."

He was impolitic in his eagerness. He felt that he was; but this was one of those occasions which come only once in the life of a man, and he might be excused if he showed too plainly how much the matter interested him.

"But the snuff-box?" said Von Rascalliz, who took the whole affair with consummate coolness.

"No, I have not got it; I sold it last week."

On which the polite Hungarian gave vent to something in an unknown tongue which, if it were not swearing, was a very good imitation.

The next day Andrews went to the hotel indicated, where he found Von Rascalliz, the pearls, the deed of transfer, and a gentlemanlike-looking man, who was called by the host *mon cher*, and who said, incidentally, that he, too, having heard of the famous necklace, had come to open negotiations for it on behalf of the fabulously-wealthy Mrs.——, who made it her boast to carry the revenue of a nation on her shoulders. Indeed, things had gone very far when Andrews came in, and it was only by dint of a handsome personal commission to *mon cher* that he was able to stop the sale of the pearls there and then. He did stop it, however, and took a day and a night to reflect on the possibility of his own purchase. Von Rascalliz promised to wait his decision before either offering the necklace to the Queen, or concluding with Mr.——'s agent. But he must make that decision quickly. Time pressed, and that estate in Hungary wanted the owner's supervision.

The ball rolled according to the collector's will. He had longed for this moment with a passion known only to those who have dreamed for years of a quasi-impossibility. When their dream is suddenly fulfilled, they lose their heads. And Andrews lost his. He bought the pearl necklace at a tremendous sacrifice; but he had attained his desire, and the world envied while it applauded him. He spent a few thousands in advertising his treasure, which he set at a figure that would handsomely recoup his outlay; and all London flocked to see the historic necklace that Andrew Andrews, the *bric-à-brac* and art collector, had bought at a price which made cautious men wink.

Among the rest came a little snuffy, shuffling old fellow, who had more knowledge of art and stones and gems in his little finger than Andrews had in his whole head. He was a queer, Bohemian, gin-drinking old chap; but if he were sober he knew a good thing when he saw it, and spotted a forgery as unerringly as a retriever brings in a bird. He looked through the gilt bars of the glass case where the famous necklace was lying; and as he looked he might be seen laughing greatly to himself.

"Splendidly done!" he said, half aloud. "A real work of genius! Ought to succeed; and don't wonder it fetched that ass, Andrews! Best thing of the kind I have ever seen; and if Andrews were not such a humptious fool, I would leave him to find it out by himself. But he wants a lesson, and by the Lord Harry, he shall have it!"

The next day the little snuffy old man called on Andrews with a bundle of discoloured old plates and torn sheets of letterpress under his arm.

"Andrews," he said, bluntly, "you have been taken in this time. That necklace is no more the Lipperley necklace than it is the Koh-i-noor. It is a forgery, sir; wonderfully well done—but only a forgery after all."

"You are drunk, Snooks!" said Andrews, contemptuously.

He was a coarse kind of man to his social inferiors, though an oily-tongued fellow enough to his superiors.

"Sober as a judge, Mr. Andrews, and a better judge both of pearls and their forgeries than you are," retorted the old fellow. "Here, see what these old descriptions say; look at these cuts. Where the deuce were your eyes when you bought this for a genuine pearl?" he added, pointing disdainfully to one of the beads, which had a small, microscopic manufactured flaw. Test that bead, and my life on it you will find it false. And so they all are. You have been done, sir, done, and your famous Lipperley necklace is worth only the price of a good bit of Palais Royal jewellery."

It was in vain that Andrews swore and raved, abused Snooks like a pickpocket, and vowed he would have the life of that infamous Von Rascalliz. Facts are facts and historic pearls can be proved as titles, and deeds of transfer in dog Latin can be forged as well as bank-notes and old poems. And the fact here was, as Snooks had said, that Andrews had been taken in and done for with masterly success by one of the cleverest workmen of the great Palais Royal house of——. There was no help for it. The thing was undeniable, and the ruin of his far-famed reputation stared him in the face. And this was a thing he could never survive.

He took his decision heroically. Better lose his money than his character for accuracy of judgment—better lie to the world like a man than be smothered in ridicule. What Snooks had discovered others might discover, and when the thing got wind, where then would be his pride of place as the great art collector, his purity of repute as the unfailing judge and critic?

That night the necklace was missing from its case, and the case itself was found broken to pieces in the shop. In the morning, when they came to open the place, the assistants saw the floor strewed with broken glass, the gilt bars bent and broken, and that the pearls had disappeared. Nothing else had been abstracted—only the famous Lipperley necklace, for which Andrews had paid so royally, and which he expected to sell so handsomely. There was a hue and cry, of course; the police were called in, and all the servants were subjected to the most rigorous cross-examination, which resulted in nothing; and then Andrew Andrews advertised his loss extensively, and offered a gigantic reward to whoever should bring the necklace to his place. But neither advertisement nor offered reward produced any good effect. The missing pearls never turned up, and to this hour the mystery of their disappearance is unsolved. Only Snooks suspects, and Andrews knows, what became of that famous Lipperley necklace, each pearl of which would have made an em in the life of any jeweller to whom it might have been offered. But if hammers could speak, that hammer in Andrews's private *sanctum* could tell its own tale; and that well fed, handsome, polyglot Greek swindler, feasting his accomplices at Bignon's, would have confirmed the disclosures made by that general smash.—*Truth.*

WHISTLING.

If the mere act of whistling can help and cheer a man so much, why should it be denied to a woman? If whistling will drive away the blues and be company for a lonesome person, surely women have much more need of its services, than their brothers, for to them come many more such occasions than to men. There are many who have not the gift of song. Why should they not whistle as they rock the cradle or perform their household duties, or accompany themselves on the piano? But there is a physical or hygienic advantage in whistling which should excuse it against all the canons of propriety or "good form." It is often remarked that the average girl is so narrow-chested, and in that respect compares so unfavourably with her brother. May this not be due in some measure to this habit of whistling which every boy acquires as soon as he arrives at the dignity of pants, and girls seldom do? Let anyone try for five minutes the inhaling and exhaling of the breath as occurs in the act of whistling and the effect on the lungs and chest cannot fail to be noticed. A daily practice of this kind would be of more benefit than all the patent inspirators and chest-expanders in the market. An eminent medical authority says: "All the men whose business is to try the wind instruments made at the various factories before sending them off for sale are, without exception, free from pulmonary affections. I have known many who, when entering upon this calling, were very delicate, and who, nevertheless, though their duty obliged them to blow for hours together, enjoyed perfect health after a certain time." The action of blowing wind instruments is the same as that of whistling, consequently the effect should be the same, according to the amount of exercise taken.—*Phrenological Journal.*

While an elder at Golist, Texas, was leading a convert into the water to baptise him, a man who was looking on said: "Elder, I don't want to interfere in your business, but I want to say that this is an old sinner you have got hold of, and that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sins out of him you'll have to anchor him out in the deep water all night."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 19th Sept., 1882.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$3.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.00 to 3.05
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 21, per 400 lbs.	$83.50 to 93.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 22 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$112.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$79.50 to 83.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$3.35 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.60
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.20
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 2.99
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.22
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XQ p. pc.	$1.80 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	0.55 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	0.65 to 0.75
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	0.21 to 0.22
Velvet, Gentian, per yard	0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	0.33 to 0.23
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 36 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.25
White Shirtings, 800 reed, per piece	$3.45 to 3.50
White Shirtings, 1,000 reed, per piece	$3.20 to 3.27
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.30 to 5.35
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.00 to 3.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.60

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.90 to 3.97
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.20 to 4.25
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.65 to 4.70
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$15.00 to 16.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$15.00 to 15.50
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$7.60 to 7.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$7.75 to 7.80
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.65 to 7.82
Lastings, DD, per piece	$19.50 to 14.80
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.50 to 3.55
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Lead, WB, per picul	$5.15 to 5.20
Lead, LB, per picul	$5.05 to 5.10
Lead, Hole Shot, per picul	$5.05 to 5.10
Quicksilver, English, per piece	$56.00 to 57.00
Quicksilver, American, per piece	$57.00 to 57.30
Steel, English, per tab	$3.85 to 3.95
Steel, Swedish, per tab	$4.35 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 25.70
Spelter, per picul	$5.85 to 5.90
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$35.80 to 37.10
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.10 to 5.25

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$30.00 to 33.50
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$2.45 to 2.55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.75 to 1.85
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Cassumoor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$11.50 to 12.50
Bees Wax, Bankow, Yellow, per picul	$44.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$78.50 to 82.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,850
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$13.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$7.50 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.50 to 20.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$2,500 to 3,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,000 to 1,050
Cardamoms, Superior	$125 to 135
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$20.00 to 26.50
Cloves, per picul	$33.00 to 36.50
Coals, Allcat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	0.75 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.00 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.70 to 21.00
Copper, Red, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.60
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$18.20 to 18.00
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shanhung, per picul	$16.30 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.00 to 17.80
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.10 to 17.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.20 to 4.30
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, per picul	$18.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chinchow, per picul	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 4.5 to 4.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.75 to 3.25
Dried Lily Flowers	$7.85 to 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 1 to 3 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.43 to 1.54
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$2.10 to 2.25
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.20 to 6.35
Fungus	$39.50 to 40.00
Fluke, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 205
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Gums, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.0 to 18.0
Gums, Superior, per picul	Tls. 33.0 to 31.0
Hemp, Bankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$33.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$9.35 to 9.10
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$7.25 to 7.45
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$6.15 to 6.35
Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.0 to 5.5
Opium, White, per picul	$2.05 to 2.10
Opium, Green, per picul	$1.90 to 2.03
Opium, Black, per picul	$1.89 to 1.91
Opium, Yellow, per picul	$2.03 to 2.12
Opium, Green-Bombs, per picul	$1.89 to 1.91
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.30
Potatoes Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchouk, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.65 to 1.90
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.30 to 1.45
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.60 to 1.65
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.37 to 1.50
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.75 to 1.75
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.71 to 1.72
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$2.10 to 2.20
Rice, Japan	$5.35 to 6.25
Saltpetre, per picul	$2.75 to 2.85
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$3.05 to 3.15
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$3.85 to 3.95
Sesamum, White, per picul	2.45 to 2.5.5
Sesamum, Black, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Sharkfins, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$11.00 to 12.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Stockfish, per picul	
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.75 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$19.40 to 19.70
Pepper, Black, per picul	$13.50 to 13.90
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.00 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$3.25 to 3.45
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$4.70 to 4.85
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.45 to 1.05
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.37
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$7.00 to 7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.15 to 6.3
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$4.05 to 4.10
Sugar, Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.20 to 9.35
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.75 to 9.80
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.75 to 7.8
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.7
Walnuts, per picul	$5.35 to 5.3
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.1
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.3.0 to 6.2.5
Window Glass, per box	$3.50 to 3.85

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Ægean	Aug. 28	Thomas	Brit. str	749	Siemsen & Co	Saigon
Anjer Head	Sept. 10	Rope	Brit. str	1299	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Cape Town
Arabic	Sept. 12	W. G. Pearce	Brit. str	4336	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Ashington	Sept. 14	McDonald	Brit. str	809	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Bangkok
Camelot	Sept. 17	J. Boor	Brit. str	1049	Bun Hin & Co	
Canopus	Aug. 26	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1818	Russell & Co	
Carlos	Sept. 19	C. Gaesloop	Ger. str	763	E. Schellhass & Co.	
Catharina II.	Sept. 19	Gollert	Rus. str	810	Melchers & Co	
China	Sept. 6	Schnoor	Ger. str	643	Yuen Fat Hong	Swatow
C. Hock Kian	Sept. 18	F. Webb	Brit. str	956	Bun Hin & Co	
Crusader	Sept. 15	Rowin	Brit. str	647	Ah Yon	
Dale	Sept. 17	E. Allason	Brit. str	644	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Deutcros	Sept. 14	Luthjens	Ger. str	1719	Eduard Schellhass & Co	
Diamante	Sept. 14	R. P. Cullen	Brit. str	514	Russell & Co	
Emuy	Sept. 4	Ortazar	Span. str	314	Remedios & Co	
Euxine	Sept. 6	Peters	Brit. str	977	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	Melbourne
Fame	—	Stopenl	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Fernwood	Sept. 17	Geo. Gilder	Brit. str	1202	Chinese	
Honan	Sept. 15	H. Barnett	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Jolcano	Dec. 19	J. Marques	Span. str	654	R. Maurente	Laid up
Kiungchow	—	—	Brit. str	159	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Madras	Aug. 28	Bradley	Brit. str	1089	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Malatar	Sept. 16	J. Dixon	Brit. str	1263	Siemssen & Co	
Moli	Sept. 18	C. R. Nell	Chi. str	472	C. M. S. N. Co	
Menzaleh	Sept. 19	Honery	Fren. str	1273	Messageries Maritimes	
Namoa	Sept. 16	G. Westoby	Brit. str	862	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Oxus	Sept. 18	Pellegrin	Fren. str	2390	Messageries Maritimes	
Paladin	Sept. 17	Aubin	Brit. str	896	Ah Yon	
Pasig	July 10	F. Urribe	Span. str	284	Remedios & Co	
Penelo	Sept. 16	Kenderdine	Brit. str	452	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str	—	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
R'anattiannhar	Sept. 18	Hunter	Brit. str	793	Yuen Fat Hong	
Remus	Sept. 14	W. Watt	Brit. str	658	Tung Kee	
Romulus	Sept. 10	L. Tremoyar	Span. str	531	Dunn, Melbyn & Co	
Tanais	Sept. 3	Dujon	Fren. str	1750	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Volmer	Sept. 7	Heintzelmann	Dan. str	979	Geo. R. Stevens & Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yotesi	—	McDougall	Brit. str	250	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yottung	June 23	H. Kennett	Brit. str	286	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alva	May 20	E. de Souza	Port. bk	633	Brandao & Co	
Antioch	Sept. 5	Glasmigarry	Am. bk	989	E. L. Schellhass & Co	
B. H. Steenken	Sept. 1	Meyer	Ger. bk	435	Rosario & Co	
Caroline Behn	Aug. 29	Hafenhausor	Ger. bk	958	Siemssen & Co	
Centaur	Aug. 28	Offerens	Ger. bk	468	Russell & Co	
C. Kinreye	Sept. 18	Petersen	Siam. bk	480	Yuen Fat Hong	
Envoy	Sept. 10	Reynals	Siam. bk	330	Chinese	
Erin's Isle	Aug. 20	J. Fleming	Brit. sh	1798	Gibb, Livington & Co	
Fono	Sept. 16	Mortensen	Dan. bg	227	E. L. Schellhass & Co	
Ferdinand	Sept. 4	Westergaard	Ger. bk	416	Wieler & Co	
Gesine Brons	Sept. 16	Trautsack	Ger. bk	402	Wieler & Co	
Gustav & Oscar	Sept. 18	Leemann	Ger. sh	1352	Captain	
Ida	Sept. 12	Schneider	Ger. sh	1293	Borneo Co., Limited	
Invincible	Aug. 7	Shikland	Am. sh	1460	Russell & Co	
Iris	Sept. 16	Shiw	Brit. sch	206	Siemssen & Co	
Lightning	Sept. 10	Rowell	Brit. sh	1629	Siemssen & Co	
Livingstone	Aug. 10	H. Steffens	Ger. bk	537	Siemssen & Co	
Lothair	Sept. 14	Boulton	Brit. sh	794	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Mabel	July 27	Snow	Am. bk	783	Russell & Co	New York
Moltke	July 23	Lightbody	Brit. bk	867	Russell & Co	
Mercury	Sept. 19	Panno	Am. sh	1156	Chinese	
Nearchus	Aug. 15	Soap	Am. sh	1287	Borneo Co., Limited	
Niederhof	Sept. 1	Rabarth	Ger. sch	197	Pustau & Co	
P. J. Carleton	July 17	Ainsbury	Am. bk	986	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Prima Donna	Aug. 9	Hatch	Am. sh	1459	Captain	
Prosperity	Aug.